AI and Machine Learning for Detecting Myocardial Infarction

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AI and Machine Learning for Detecting Myocardial Infarction

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- High misdiagnosis rates for early diagnosis of cardiovascular disease and detection of potential patients
- Deep learning and the application of artificial intelligence
- Data and privacy issues
- Popularity of portable and wearable devices
- Electrocardiogram (ECG) is the most common, low-cost and convenient tool for diagnosing cardiovascular disease

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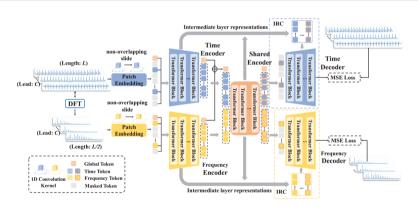
- Background: the majority of methods concentrate solely on time domain information, overlooking the information originating from additional modalities or perspectives.
- Method: a novel bimodal masked autoencoder framework (BMIRC)
- Innovation Point:
 - a novel bimodal masked autoencoder framework for time-frequency joint modeling
 - internal representation connections (IRC) from the encoder to the decoder

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- $\bullet \ ECG(Time) \stackrel{DFT}{\longrightarrow} ECG(Frequency)$
- $\bullet \ ECG(T\&F) \Rightarrow Encoder(T\&F) \Rightarrow Encoder(Shared) \Rightarrow Decoder \Leftarrow IRC$

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• The tokens of T and F can be expressed as

$$Z_t = [z_t^1, z_t^2, \dots, z_t^{\frac{L}{S}}] \in \mathbb{R}^{\frac{L}{S} \times D}$$

$$Z_f = [z_f^1, z_f^2, \dots, z_f^{\frac{L}{2S}}] \in \mathbb{R}^{\frac{L}{2S} \times D}$$

 \bullet learnable position embeddings $\text{PE} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times D}$ are integrated into the patch embeddings

$$\begin{split} \tilde{I}_m &= Z_m + \mathrm{PE}_m \\ I_m &= \mathrm{Concat}(z_g^m, \tilde{I}_m) \end{split}$$

• a random masking strategy, meaning that each token has the same probability of being masked.

Infarction

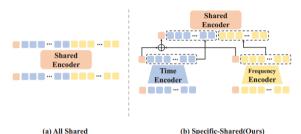
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• the global tokens of time and frequency modalities are added and inserted at the

first position of the sequence, with the other tokens concatenated sequentially. $\tilde{O}_m = LN(O_m) = [\tilde{o}_q^m, \tilde{o}_1^m, \tilde{o}_2^m, \dots, \tilde{o}_n^m]$

$$\begin{split} \tilde{O}_m &= LN(O_m) = [\tilde{o}_g^m, \tilde{o}_1^m, \tilde{o}_2^m, \dots, \tilde{o}_n^m] \\ O_0^s &= [o_g^t + \tilde{o}_g^f, \tilde{o}_1^t, \tilde{o}_2^t, \dots, \tilde{o}_n^t, \tilde{o}_1^f, \tilde{o}_2^f, \dots, \tilde{o}_n^f] \\ O_s &= \Theta(O_0) \end{split}$$

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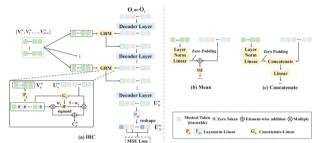
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• gated representation mixer called GRM

gated representation maker cannot gate
$$\hat{V}_h = P_h(V_h)$$

$$w_h = \sigma(G_h(\hat{V}_h, U_h^m))$$

$$C_h^m = w_h * \hat{V}_h + (1-w_h) * U_h^m$$

$$U_{h+1}^m = \Lambda_{h+1}(C_h^m)$$

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- Multimodal Data
- Missing
- Data Leakage
- DWT
- \bullet Matrices or Images